

December 2020

Volume 23, Issue 11

Upcoming Meetings

No December meeting. The centre will NOT open the Seniors room until 2021. So first meeting in 2021 will be Mar. 3rd, 2021 pending COVID-19 restrictions and availability of meeting room.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. N0B 2K0.

2019 Annual Membership Fee:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership / Treasurer Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St. E., Acton, On. L7J 1J7,
Ph: (519) 853-3812,

E-mail:
sdouglas333@gmail.com

Guelph Saturday Coin Show Dates:

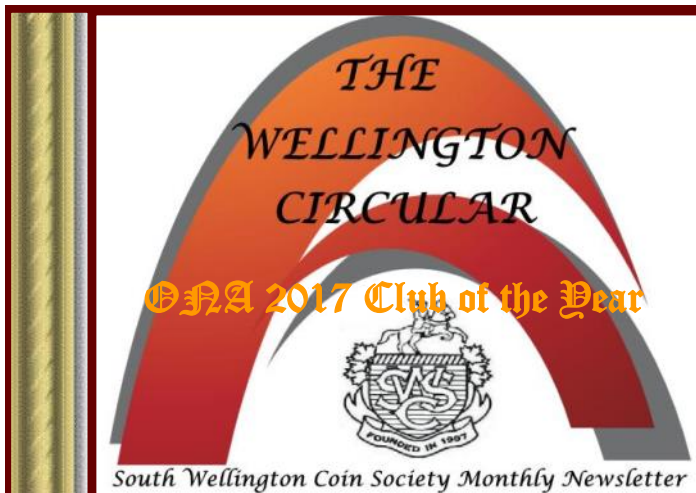
2021-April 24th
2021-September 25th

2022-April 23rd
2022-September 24th

Are you attending?

☒ YES, I WILL BE THERE

☐ NO



NEXT MEETING DATE:
A ZOOM is coming!

IN THE MEANTIME:
ENJOY YOUR
COLLECTION, CALL
FRIENDS, LAUGH AND
SMILE

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Scott is arranging through John Semedo to schedule a Zoom meeting in the near future. Stayed tuned for more information.

In this issue we have an article both each of Scott Douglas and Sean Sinclair.

Your Editor forgot to insert a thank you in the last issue. My sincere apology to Robert Zuk, who donated \$50 to SWCS. Robert's generosity and kindness is most appreciated!

The 3-year-term of the current SWCS Executive is up on June 30, 2021. If you are willing to stand for an Officer, Director, or non-elected role, please let Scott Douglas know by March 30, 2021.

Dues are unchanged for 2021 BUT if you paid your 2020 dues, they are **rolled over to 2021, so your dues are not due until January 1, 2022.** This is a one-time benefit in lieu of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We are still hoping to hold a show April 24, 2021; pending the COVID-19 restrictions and the Legion agreeing to allow the event. If the show can go forward, and you are willing to volunteer to help out, please let Mike Hollingshead know by March 30, 2021. We cannot hold a show unless we have sufficient volunteers and dealers. We will respect your decision as to whether or not you feel ready to come out.



At least the pandemic reminds us the importance of family and friends and being there for each other, and with Christmas coming, may we wish you and yours a fantastic Christmas. Remember, it's the time together laughing that is most important! Happy Noel!



Keep patient, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. Stay positive, and keep yourself healthy. We look forward to seeing you when the restrictions are over!



South Wellington
Coin Society **founded**
in 1997



Newsletter Editor

Judy Blackman, FONA, KSIE

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Send pictures in jpg,
files in doc, xls, pdf,
wpd, or email body.



Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.
This medal was issued 2015.



**SWCS is recipient of
BOTH RCNA Club of
Year and Newsletter of
Year Awards.**



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

SWCS EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2018—June 30, 2021 (3 yrs.)**

Board of Directors (elected)

(sets officers' guidelines, but not involved in day-to-day operations EXCEPT responsible for ALL education programs and looks after ALL contracts for venues and insurance)

Chairman / Director: **Scott Douglas**

Directors: **Peter Becker, Ernie Blair, Garry George, John Semedo, Lowell Wierstra**
(ljwierstra@rogers.com, **519-824-6534**)

Director of Youth Services: **Peter Horne deus** (YN)

Officers (elected)

(run the day-to-day operations)

President: **Scott Douglas**, sdouglas333@gmail.com, **519-853-3812**
(also is club archivist, historian, and looks after medals)

Past-President: **John Semedo**, johnsemedo99@gmail.com, **519-821-6379**

Vice-President: **Mike Hollingshead**, cholling@uoguelph.ca, **519-823-2646**

Treasurer: **Scott Douglas**

(includes all revenues generated from membership dues, meetings, and shows; and looks after advertising)

Secretary: **Judy Blackman**, jblackman@rogers.com
(includes flyers, other club notices, newsletters since Oct 5 2011, public website liaison, private website webmaster) Newsletter / Flyer Distribution: **Linda Blair**

Other Non-Elected IMPORTANT Club Roles

ALL Multi-Media Needs & Photographer: **John Semedo**

ALL Draws and Membership Meeting Notes: **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead**

Show Bourse: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Lowell Wierstra**
Social Media Show Advertising: **Andrew Fedora**

Auction Chairman: **Lowell Wierstra**
Auctioneers: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Scott Douglas**
Auction Runners: available executive and other members.

Meeting Room Set-up and Clean-up:
All members present



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

The Numismatics of Wellington County

by Scott E. Douglas, SWCS President

In April 2022 the South Wellington Coin Society will celebrate 25 years as a numismatic organization. It is my intention to publish the book "*The Numismatics of Wellington County*" in celebration of this event. Periodically, I will send our editor a snapshot of part of the content of this book to be published in the SWCS newsletter. This snapshot will preview an article that will be featured in the book in an expanded format. The first preview is below, "*Western Wilbert Lindamood*".

Scott E Douglas

Western Wilbert Lindamood 1902-1980



W.W. Lindamood was born in Lebanon, Ohio March 8, 1902. He attended high school in Marietta, Ohio and graduated from Marietta College around 1925. During his school days, he was affectionately known as 'Lindy'.

Lindamood married a Guelph girl, Mary Katherine Millar on December 3, 1930. The wedding took place at the Dublin St. United Church in Guelph, Ontario.

In 1934 Lindamood and Katherine were living in the United States and Lindamood was working in Lansing, Michigan as an assistant manager for F.W. Woolworths.

The Lindamoods moved to Guelph sometime between 1935 and 1943 where he was employed by the Steele Wire and Spring Co. Limited, a well-known Guelph manufacturing company that is still in business in today under the name of Steele Bros.

In the October 1970 edition of *The Canadian Paper Money Journal*, Lindamood records a short response to an inquiry about the District of Wellington five shilling-note with regard to a story revealed in a local Guelph newspaper. Lindamood gives information found in some notes by George Sleeman, brewer and collector, in Lindamood's possession. Lindamood also tells us he had fourteen of these notes in his collection listing their numbers.

Lindamood joined the American Numismatic Association in 1955 (#24676) and was living in Guelph at this time. He was recognized by the ANA for his 25 years of membership in June of 1980. W.W. Lindamood died six months later on December 15, 1980.

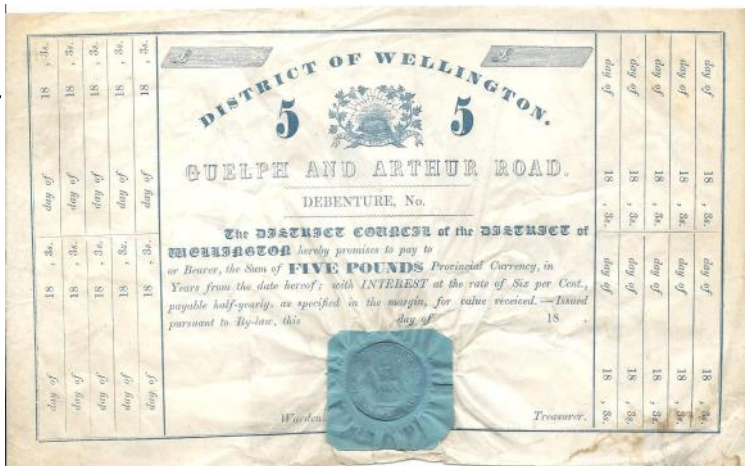
Mr. James Somerville Millar (1875-1945) was a Guelph bookkeeper and Lindamood's father-in-law. He had collected coins at least since 1912. Millar was admitted to membership in the ANA (#1599) in August 1912 and again later in 1941 (#8651). Millar died in 1945.

Still Missing 5 Years Later

The article above brings to mind the missing debenture, that's still sought after by the Hollingshead Family (who had it in their family for over 40 years). Many notices were published and an award offered, but this **District of Wellington 5 Pound Guelph and Arthur road Debenture** has yet to be recovered. It was last seen in the North York-Mississauga area in June 2015.

If you have seen this in an auction or at a show or flea market or anywhere, please contact **Mike Hollingshead** with the information.

Right is the image Mike provided back in 2015 when the note went missing. →



Trinidad & Tobago NEW Polymer Notes

[Source: Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago PR Oct. 29, 2020]



The Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago has announced that on November 2, 2020, it will release to circulation its new polymer banknotes of 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Previous paper notes of the same denominations will continue to be legal tender until further notice.

Learn more by watching this You Tube video issued by the Bank:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKL5wilpWLO&feature=youtu.be>

Printing to Stop of Singapore \$1,000 Notes

[Source: Monetary Authority of Singapore, PR Nov. 3, 2020]



The Monetary Authority of Singapore has announced that it will stop printing \$1,000 banknotes effective January 1, 2021. The notes continue to be legal tender, and banks may re-circulate them. The measure has been taken to prevent the use of large denomination banknotes for illegal purposes.

Karel Engliš Commemorative Note

[Source: Czech National Bank, PR Nov. 2, 2020]

The Czech National Bank released the design of the banknote of 100 korun to commemorate the First Republic Minister of Finance, Karel Engliš. Jiří Rusnok, CNB governor, also announced there are plans to issue in 2026 another commemorative banknote with the portrait of the first governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, Vilém Pospíšil,

The first commemorative banknote was issued in 2019 with a portrait of Alois Rašín, the first Czechoslovak Minister of Finance. The three commemorative banknotes (issues of 2019, 2022 and 2026) have a unifying motif, which is "Building the Czechoslovak Currency". To ensure a certain artistic and technical uniformity, the academic painter Eva Hašková was invited to create artistic designs for the second and third notes. She has already designed the first commemorative banknote.



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

NEW \$100 Australia Note

[Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, PR, Oct. 29, 2020]



The Reserve Bank of Australia has issued today the new polymer banknote of 100 dollars which completes the new generation family of banknotes.

A number of dynamic security elements are integrated in this banknote, including the top to bottom window and a reversing “100” in the Shrine of Remembrance, which Monash — who is shown in the serial number side — was instrumental in building; and on the other side a 3D fan with colourful lines, representing Melba’s career as an opera singer.



Both polymer notes will circulate/ Old paper notes are not usually found in circulation, but remain legal tender.

Wattle aficionados are celebrating the inclusion of the national floral emblem Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) on an Australian banknote for the first time. The yellow bloom featured on the new \$100 note which was released into general circulation on October 29.



Members of the Wattle Day Association were out early, lining up outside the Canberra branch of the Reserve Bank to secure their piece of monetary history, the new note also featuring engineer and military leader Sir John Monash and operatic soprano Dame Nellie Melba. Group photo courtesy of Dion Georgopoulos.

COVID-19 Heroes Commemorated

[Source: Mint, Budapest, Hungary]



The Republic of Hungary has struck at its Budapest Mint (mintmark BP, shown below the value on the reverse), two new 2020 circulating commemorative coins in the series “Tribute to the Heroes” to recognize the COVID-19 Pandemic front-liners to “honour of everyday heroes standing their ground during the emergency crisis.” The 10 Forint is 75% Copper and 25% nickel, has a weight of 6.1 g, a diameter of 24.8 mm, is 1.7 mm thick, and has a continuously reeded edge.

The designer is Krisztina Kovacs for both coins. The obverse shows workers of variety of professions and occupations in the shape of a heart in the middle of the field with the printing below translating to “tribute of the heroes” in two lines.

The 20 Forint is nickel-brass, has a weight of 6.9 g, a diameter of 26.3 mm, is 1.8 mm thick, and has a continuously reeded edge. The designer is Krisztina Kovacs. The obverse shows workers of variety of professions and occupations in the shape of a heart in the middle of the field with the printing below translating to “tribute of the heroes” in two lines.



Three Decades of Peace and Stability

[Source: Central Bank of Namibia, PR Mar. 5, 2020]



The Bank of Namibia (Oshakati) has issued this polymer N\$30 note to commemorate the nation's 30th Anniversary of Independence.

The theme of the note is "Three Decades of Peace and Stability" celebrating the peaceful transition of

power between the nation's three Presidents during that period and features their portraits on the front of the note: The founding president H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma; Former president H.E. Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba; and Current president H.E. Dr. Hage G. Geingob.

The note has an image of a rhino in the see-through panel on the left and two black rhinos on the back of the note. Namibia is one of the vestiges of the black rhino, one of the world's most endangered animal species.

A series of raised dots in the upper-right corner assists the blind.



This will be an addition to the already existing N\$10, N\$20, N\$50, N\$100 and N\$200 new polymer notes that are in circulation.

Spain 2 Euro 2020 Mudejar Architecture of Aragon



Spain continued their series of circulating commemorative 2 Euro coins featuring UNESCO World Heritage sites that highlight regional architectural styles. This 2020 Spanish 2 Euro coin depicts the Tower of the Church of San Salvador as an example of the Mudejar Architecture of Aragon. The Mudejar architecture is a mixture of Moorish and Gothic styles. It is believed the tower was built in the early 14th century and is a prime example of this unique architectural style. The coin has a mintage of 4 million. The coin has a weight of 8.5 g and a diameter of 25.75 mm.

German 2 Euro 2020 Brandenburg



Germany continued their annual series of 2 Euro coins honoring each of that country's Länders (States) with this 2020 issue for Brandenburg. Brandenburg is a State in northeastern Germany that surrounds Berlin. The coin depicts the Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam. The palace was built between 1745 and 1747 as a summer palace for Prussian King Frederick the Great. The coin is sold individually or by the set of all five mints: Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Hamburg (mint marks A, D, F, G and J).

The coin is bimetallic Cu-Ni, with a diameter of 25.75 mm, a weight of 8.50 g, and a mintage of 30 million.

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2020 Dollar “140th Anniversary of the Arctic Territories”

[Source: Royal Canadian Mint]



As a 2020 Masters Club Exclusive packaged in a “Masters Club Branded Beauty Box” is a 2020 \$1 Fine Silver (.9999) “Renewed Silver Dollar Series” Proof coin with a limited mintage of 2,500. The 2020 edition is a two-ounce tribute to the 1980 Arctic Territories Centennial silver dollar coin. Selective gold plating highlights the historic effigy on the obverse and the polar bear on its reverse, which symbolizes and celebrates the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. The coin is 50 mm round, has a weight of 62.69 g, a serrated edge, and was designed by D.D. Paterson. For Master Club Members it is \$199.95 CAD (with free shipping). A Master Club Member just sold one on eBay for \$304 USD (equivalent \$396.38 CAD).

This image is from the Royal Collection Trust, showing the coin presented to Her Royal Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by the designer Donald D. Paterson in 1980. Paterson designed the 1980 silver dollar commemorating the annexation of the Arctic territories into the Dominion of Canada, 1880. Paterson also designed the 1975 City of Calgary Centennial silver dollar.

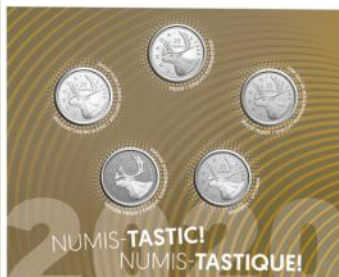


The Calgary Numismatic Society has an award the Donald D. Paterson Award. The Donald D. Paterson Award's namesake, Donald Paterson, was an Ontario-based artist and graphic designer who won the national design competition for the Royal Canadian Mint's 1975 silver dollar marking Calgary's Centennial.

In 1980 Paterson was the guest speaker for the North York Coin Club's May 27th meeting when Paterson shared all his preliminary sketches leading up to the finalized designed for the 1975 and 1980 coins.

2020 Numis-Tactic! / Numis-Tastoe! 5-Coin Set

[Source: Royal Canadian Mint]



This one made your Editor laughed, as it was billed as a stocking stuffer. Well for \$24.95 CAD, I don't think so. When I grew up, everything in the stocking was edible like candy canes, wrapped mints, and licorice, and maybe there would be socks or mittens. Everything else was hidden away until Christmas morning, when there would be wrapped presents under the tree. You were lucky if your total gifts added up \$25, and most of them would be hand-made (still my favourite today). My favourite Christmas present of all time was a monkey my mother made from work socks. I still go to the Mennonites to get hand-knitted slippers that you cannot buy in the stores. My church has an annual Christmas bazaar where there are lovely hand-made items, and of course baking which remains an annual tradition. Growing up, a lot

of my clothes came from the Marian Centre, church rummage sales, and Thrift shops, as it was hard on my parents in those days to keep the growing kids clothed. Since I grew taller than my older siblings and my feet grew bigger, most of their stuff could not be handed down to me, unless my mother sewed the material from multiple items to make a new item. But I guess today things are different and folks put gift cards into stockings and other forms of money.

The set has five 2020 25-cent coins with different finishes: Brilliant Uncirculated, Proof, Matte Proof, Reverse Proof and Specimen. All five coins feature on the reverse side Emanuel Hahn's classic 25-cent circulation coin design. The obverse is HRM QEII effigy by Susanna Blunt. Each coin is nickel-plated-steel, 23.88 mm round, plain edged, and weighs 4.4 g. Mintage 15,000 sets. →



Twenty versus Twenty-Five

by **Sean Sinclair**, SWCS Member / ONA Director (2,4,5) / CCN Columnist

Why do some countries use coins with a value of twenty sub-units of currency, while others use twenty-five sub-units? For simplicity, I will use the term 'cents' unless referring to a specific denomination, although many of these coins have different names in their native languages. For the purpose of this article, mostly only the reverse side of the coins are shown.



Argentina

Cuba

A very generalized breakdown shows that most countries in English North America and the Caribbean use a 25-cent coin, while just about everybody else uses a 20-cent coin. Notable exceptions to this rule include the Dutch Guilder (25-cents), Argentine Peso (25-centavos), Jamaican Dollar (20-cents), Cuban Peso (20-centavos), and Belgian Franc (25-centimes). Jamaica actually used both concurrently for several years.

Most modern currencies are based on a decimal system, with one unit of currency equal to 100 sub-units. As an example: 1-Pound is equal to 100-pence. As such, most of the denominations are based on one hundred divided by two, five or two and five together, which gives you ten. Currency sub-units of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 are considered to be decimal valuations. Many countries have eliminated the 1 and 2 cent coins for economic reasons. Prior to the introduction of the Euro, Germany had the unusual distinction of going directly from a 10-pfennig to a 50-pfennig.

In order to understand why many North American countries use a 25-cent coin, we need to go back more than 500 years. In 1520, the Kingdom of Bohemia began minting coins from silver that was mined in Joachimsthal (named Jáchymov until 1946), which is located in the modern Czech Republic. Over time the coins became known as Joachimsthaler, which was eventually shortened to Thaler. Joachimsthal is a German word which translates as Joachim's valley. The coins featured a lion with two tails, which is still used as a heraldic symbol for Bohemia and the Czech Republic as a whole.



Daalder

Thaler gradually found its way into other languages, including the Czech tolar and Dutch daalder, which eventually translated into English as Dollar. The Dutch began producing coins similar to the Thaler in the mid 1500s, the leeuwendaalder, which also featured a lion motif. This was done to accommodate their increasing trade ties in the Dutch East Indies and New Netherlands, which roughly covers the modern New England states. These coins gradually spread throughout the thirteen Colonies.

In the 1590s, the Spanish colonies in the New World began producing coins that were similar in size and weight to the Thaler. Commonly referred to as the Piece of Eight, these coins were used throughout most of Europe and the Western Hemisphere due to their consistency in size and composition. Following the American Revolution, the newly formed United States of America based their Dollar on the Piece of Eight.



Pieces of Eight



Pieces of Eight

South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997



USA



USA

This is how the U.S. ended up with a quarter Dollar, with 2-reales out of 8 being equal to 25-cents. The 25-cent coin is not considered to be decimal.

As the U.S. Dollar became stronger, many of the countries and territories in the nearby Caribbean islands began to adopt the U.S. Dollar as their own currency and implementing coins of similar size and / or value. Many of the English speaking Caribbean islands use 25-cent coins, including: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, East Caribbean States, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

In 1858, when the United Provinces of Canada (also then known as United Canadas) issued their own coins for the first time, a 20-cent coin was used, along with 1-cent, 5-cents and 10-cents. New Brunswick also produced a 20-cent coin in 1862 and 1864. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined together in 1867 to create the Dominion of Canada. When the first coins were released in 1870, a 25-cent coin was produced, using a blank of similar size and composition to the U.S. coin, and has been used ever since.



Barbados



Cuba (UNESCO
historic town
Trinidad—tourist
currency)



Canada



Canada



New Brunswick



Newfoundland



Newfoundland

Newfoundland also produced 20-cent coins sporadically from 1865 until 1912. Newfoundland changed over to a 25-cent coin in 1917, at the insistence of the Ottawa mint, which took over production of their coins at this time. The United States also attempted to circulate a 20-cent coin, with production beginning in 1875. These coins were not very popular and the final issues were produced in 1878.



Aruba



Netherlands
(Beatrix)

The Netherlands began circulating a 25-cent coin in 1817, with the first coins of Willem I. I'm not sure about the reasoning for this, but the Netherlands used the 25-cent coin until the introduction of the Euro in 2002. The Dutch territories of Aruba and Netherlands Antilles continue to use a 25-cent coin.



Belgium (Dutch)



Belgium (Dutch)



Belgium (French)



Netherlands (Juliana)



Euro

The other European country that used a 25-centime coin for an extensive period was Belgium, which began issuing them in 1908. These coins replaced an earlier 20-centime coin and for a time, both denominations were being produced concurrently. The 20-centime coin was discontinued in the 1970s.

South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

In the early 1970s, both Ireland and the United Kingdom changed their currencies over to a decimal system. When these changes occurred, neither country used a 20-pence, with coins jumping from 10-pence to 50-pence. The U.K. introduced a 20-pence coin in 1982, which was also adapted for most of their overseas possessions, including: Falkland Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar. Ireland introduced their own 20-pence coin in 1985 and was one of the few coins that didn't correspond in size with the British equivalent. The Irish Pound (Punt) was replaced with the Euro in 2002.



Ireland



Australia

When Jamaica switched over to a decimal currency in 1969, they began circulating a 20-cent coin and 25-cent coin concurrently, which is highly unusual. This continued until 1988, when the 20-cent coin was finally discontinued, and only the 25-cent coin remains.

Argentina is another country in the western hemisphere that uses a 25-centavo coin and appears to be the odd one out in South America. The current series of coins, which was introduced in 1992, has had a 25-centavo denomination from the beginning. All incarnations of the currency prior to 1976 appeared to have a 20-centavo coin.



Jamaica



Jamaica



Belize (British)



Bolivia



Brazil



Mexico



Venezuela

Most of the Scandinavian countries have also had a long-standing love affair with the 25-cent denomination, with Denmark, Sweden and Norway all producing 25-ore coins that date back to the 1870s. Iceland also produced 25-ore coins from 1922 until 1967. Finland replaced their 25-pennia coin with a 20-pennia in 1967. This continued until 1990, when the Markka was eventually replaced by the Euro, which uses a 20-euro cent.



Denmark



Finland



Finland



Sweden

There is no doubt that a lot of history is involved with these anomalies and many others that are similar. In the end, it just creates a more interesting hobby.



East Africa



France



Hong Kong (China)



Liberia



Spain